# Nippon Times

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## BRITISH BID IS OPPOSED BY SOVIETS AT S.F. MEET

### Against Giving Recognition to International Labor Office In World Charter

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 16.—The Soviet delegation to the United Nations Conference opposed the British proposal that the International Labor Office should get special recognition in the world charter, according to a San Francisco report.

The British spokesman at the conference said that the I.L.O. and the World Trade Union Congress should not be regarded as regional. The I.L.O. is an established organ of 25 years' standing.

It was also disclosed that the United States delegation today will lay before the conferees a plan guaranteeing any group of the United Nations a way to organize for collective defense. The Associated Press said that the plan is backed by almost all the Latin-American nations and most of the big Powers. Russia's stand, however, is not yet known, it added.

According to the AP report, the American proposal is designed to give the Pan-American system a strong permanent position and at the same time keep it within the same work of the world security organization.

The main point of the plan is that any group of nations has the plan collectively for its own defense so if the projected World Security Council fails to prevent an armed attack on a nation its own Allies can come to its defense.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, said that with President Truman's backing, the United States would invite other American nations to negotiate long-term mutual defense treaty with the United States following the conference in San Francisco.

Another San Francisco report said that the Latin-American republics have agreed to the United States proposal that the conference should have authority over regional disputes.

**Moscow Holds Solution**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 15.—United Nations officials looked to Moscow today for the word that may hasten final agreement among the "big-five" Powers on two of the most critical issues thus far met in chartering a world security organization, John Hightower reported from San Francisco today.

"Moscow," he said, "holds the key to the settlement of the issues of international trusteeship and the regional defense system." Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, who succeeded Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov as the chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations Conference, has referred the proposals on both of these to the Kremlin."

It is reported that the United States and Britain have ironed out virtually all of their differences on both issues and France and Chungking were reported to have reached an agreement with them. A Russian proposal for the future handling by the United Nations of enemy territories under international trusteeships has met American opposition, however.

Moreover, it is learned that on the regional defense pacts, such as the Inter-American system, Russia's final attitude is not yet known, pending orders from Moscow.

## FRANCE'S STATUS VERIFIED

### S.F. Conferees Approve Republic as A Member of 5 Major Powers

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 16.—France's status as a member of the five major Powers was confirmed today when the Steering Committee of the United Nations Conference approved the French Republic as a permanent member of the Security Council, according to a San Francisco report.

Although the Dumbarton Oaks proposals had specified France as one of the five permanent members, the original charter also qualified France's nomination with the phrase, "in due course." By unanimous vote, the committee deleted that phrase.

Unofficially, France has taken her place as one of the five major Powers ever since the beginning of the San Francisco conference for Foreign Minister Georges Bidault sat in at the conference with the foreign ministers of the United States, Chungking, Britain and the Soviet Union.

It was also revealed that Bidault left today for Paris in view of the rush of work brought about by the surrender of Germany. Bidault will be accompanied as far as Washington by Ambassador to the United States Henri Bonnet, who will later return to San Francisco to head the French delegation.

## *Admission of Spain Into Security Body Opposed by Padilla*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**LISBON, May 16. — Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla told the San Francisco Press Club tonight that Spain should not be admitted to the world organization as long as it is ruled by General Francisco Franco, according to a San Francisco dispatch. "No nation that has received help from the 'Axis' may be represented in the general assembly," declared Foreign Minister Padilla. "It would be one more example of the ironies of history should Franco be admitted. I am not speaking of Spain but of the Franco Government which received help from Germany and Italy."**

## RETENTION OF DOENITZ HIT BY ALLIED QUARTERS

### His Services Not Needed to Maintain Order, Herald Tribune Says

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The maintenance of the Doenitz Government in Germany is drawing the criticism of various quarters in the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is demanding in this connection that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and the members of his Government be jailed as war criminals.

The New York Herald Tribune, in its leader today said, "The Allies can maintain order and govern Germany without the assistance of Grand Admiral Doenitz or the defeated German generals. Why have the Western Allies not adopted the Soviet suggestion and jailed Doenitz and his whole government as war criminals?"

Writing about the delay in setting up a control commission in Berlin, the New York Times, in its leader today said, "There can be little doubt that the Doenitz Government would function just as efficiently and with less irritating display if it received its orders from a central commission established at Berlin, rather than from the Allied commanders, who issue their orders individually."

**Ex-German Leaders Charged**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The English commentator of the Moscow radio declared today that German 'war criminals' from Field Marshal Hermann Goering down, are continuing to serve the cause of Hitlerism actively, using the only means they now have at their disposal—propaganda—according to a London dispatch.

"Strange as it may seem," he said, "Goering, Rundstedt, Kesselring, Falkenhausen, Guderian, Frank and many other German prisoners of war have not been rendered harmless by capture. These disciples of Dr. Joseph Goebbels have not had much difficulty in getting over their propaganda. Correspondents have only too eager to take down and disseminate whatever stuff they wanted to be disseminated."

"Some of the statements would sound even innocent, although a careful analysis of what the pro-Hitlerites in Allied hands have been saying shows that there is system in their stock of deliberate creations. Their obvious intention is to bring discord into the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition. Germany's Field Marshals, who were so completely beaten in this war, want to prepare the ground for a real comeback at some later date."

**Doenitz Held as Prisoner**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 16.—Marshall Yarrow, Reuter's special correspondent in Paris, reported today that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and Grand Marshal Hermann Goering are being held as prisoners-of-war, according to a London dispatch. Lieutenant General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor in Germany for General Eisenhower, is reported to have issued the above statement in accordance with General Dwight Eisenhower's warning against treating them as 'friendly enemies'. Lieutenant General Clay said that the German prisoners, mentioned above, will be moved to selected places of incarceration where they will get what they need, excluding luxuries. "The German war criminals will pay for their crimes with their lives, liberty and sweat," he added.

**Himmler Capture Expected**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 17.—Danish and British soldiers bombarded the Danish-German frontier today near Flensburg where Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo is reported to have been seen wearing civilian clothes, according to a Daily Mail dispatch. The Danish leaders said that they expected to capture Himmelr within a few hours.

Mrs. Himmler, interned in northern Italy with her daughter, is reported to have said, "I have heard absolutely nothing from my husband since the middle of April. I think that he must have died about two or three weeks ago. We met my husband for the last time in November last year," according to an A.P. report from Borzano.

## SEVERAL FLEET UNITS OF GERMANY SURRENDER

### Half of Vessels Taken Barely Able to Keep Afloat, Eisenhower Headquarters Reveals

**Domei**

LISBON, May 16.—General Dwight Eisenhower's Headquarters issued the following communique today concerning the surrender of German fleet units:

The passenger ships Europa, 49,746 tons, and Bremen, 51,731 tons, two cruisers, and other German fleet units and ships surrendered at various places. Of these, at least half are damaged or barely able to keep afloat. Destroyers, gunboats, minesweepers, and others, totalling 110, as well as 65 passenger ships were not much damaged. The Europa is in pretty good condition, but there is no hope of repairing the Bremen which is in a very bad state.

At Kiel, 31 submarines were taken unharmed, while 16 other submarines of the standard-part fitting type were found. Nine of the latter type were already assembled, but wrecked. Another 21 submarines have to be examined first before it can be found out whether they can be serviced or not. We found many more passenger ships, minesweepers, scouting boats, landing barges, ferries, speed boats, ammunition transports, and others, but a part of them cannot be used.

**81 Captured or Sunk**
**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The British Admiralty and Air Ministry announced yesterday that 81 German midget submarines were captured or sunk, in the month up to the end of the war, in the English Channel, according to a London dispatch.

A further 28 midget submarines are believed to have been sunk, while 70 more are reported to have been attacked. Since the capitulation of the German forces, about 100 midget submarines have surrendered. There are three types of German midget submarines. The first is the Beaver which is 29.5 feet long, has a displacement of six tons, carries one man and has two improved-type elector-magnetic torpedoes. The second second type is 46 feet long, carries one man and is the same as the Beaver in other respects. The third type, the Seefunt, is 39 feet long, displaces 16 tons, carriers two men and has electro-magnetic torpedoes.

**50 Submarines Surrender**
**Domei**

LISBON, May 16.—Since Germany's capitulation, a total of 50 German submarines have surrendered at various Atlantic Allied ports, according to a London dispatch. Today, the German supply submarine U-532 gave itself up at a certain British port. The U-532 is the largest supply submarine, and carried a load of molybenum, rubber, quinine, and other supplies.

Today's London Evening News says that the British military quarters has announced that all German submarines not yet surrendered will not be treated as warcraft, in accordance with International Law concerning the treatment of warcraft during war, but will be sunk on sight.

**Domei**

LISBON, May 16.—Two German submarines and two light warcraft entered the Adriatic port of Ancona and surrendered to the American and British forces, according to the Rome radio today.

### V-Raids on Antwerp Bared

**Domei**

LISBON, May 16.—German V-weapons killed 5,000 and injured 21,000 persons in Antwerp, beside destroying 10,000 homes, during the German campaign, said the Brussels radio today. Before the war Antwerp had a population of 274,000.

**Ley Taken Prisoner**
**Domei**

LISBON, May 16.—Dr. Robert Ley, Director of the German Labor Front, was taken prisoner by the American forces at a point 64 kilometers south of Berchtesgaden, where Dr. Ley was in hiding, according to a report from Berchtesgaden.

## *11 Army Wild Eagles Are Granted Citation For Sinking 6 Warships in Ramming Action*

The granting of a citation to Lieutenant Tatsuro Hiromori and 10 other officers of the Japanese Special Attack Air Corps who achieved great battle results in ramming attacks against U.S. warcraft in operations in the Southwestern Islands area, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Thursday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"A citation was previously granted to Lieutenant Tatsuro Hiromori and 10 other Army officers who obtained tremendous battle results in death-defying ramming attacks on enemy warcraft while participating in a battle in the Southwestern Islands area as members of a Special Attack Air Unit, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

**CITATION**

Lieutenant Tatsuro Hiromori
Sublieutenant Kazumitsu Hayashi
Sublieutenant Takami Kiyomune
Sergeant Eikichi Ideto
Sergeant Osamu Imanishi
Sergeant Kanzo Shimada
Sergeant Katsuro Imano
Corporal Sadao Ohira
Lance Corporal Takashi Ifuku
Sergeant Hiroshi Tanikawa
Corporal Soh Mitake
Of a Special Attack Air Unit.

Upon receipt of the order to attack a fleet of enemy war vessels with seven battleships and eight cruisers as the mainstay operating in the area west of the main Okinawa Island, at dawn of March 27 this year, the above officers in defiance of severe AA gunfire contacted the enemy in the waters northeast of the Kerama Islands. Launching ramming attacks, they achieved brilliant war results, instantaneously sinking five large warships and one destroyer at one stroke.

Thoroughly manifesting loyalty and patriotism, they struck terror into the heart of the enemy by making sure-hit attacks at the sacrifice of their own lives. Their contribution toward the entire operations of the Japanese Forces was great and their military achievements outstanding. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

March 27, 1945

The Army Commander.

## WIPING OUT OF FASCISM STRESSED BY MOLOTOV

### War Cannot Be Said to Have Ended Unless Such States Disappear

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**

ZURICH, May 15.—Until Fascist States disappear from the world, war cannot be said to have ended for the Soviet Union, declared Soviet Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and Chungking Ambassador to London Wellington Koo, just before his departure from San Francisco for Moscow, according to a Reuter's report from San Francisco.

He was reported to have said that the future task of the Red Army in Europe is mainly of policing duty, while in East Asia the Red Army must undertake the defense of her frontier.

**Soviets Want Peace**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The Soviet journalist, Boris Izakov, broadcast today, declaring that the Soviet Union preferred to "create a firm, unshakable peace than to fight an enemy invasion" and that the "Soviet people have made up their minds to take effective measures to prevent a repetition of the history of the past year."

Commentator Izakov declared that the people who criticize the Soviet Union's efforts to establish peace in eastern Europe had forgotten that Britain, with the English Channel, and the United States, with two oceans, had "much greater security than the nations of continental Europe or Asia." "They do not know, or perhaps do not want to know what is actually happening in Poland and eastern Europe," declared Izakov. "Why should anybody be surprised that the Soviet people, the Polish people and other peoples of eastern Europe are striving to replace such water barriers by effective cooperation and mutual support against aggression?"

## LEOPOLD MAY NOT RETURN

**Domei**

ZURICH, May 15.—King Leopold of the Belgians, was recently rescued by the American 7th Army, but it is still doubtful as to whether he can return to his country.

The Brussels correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve, reported on May 12, "The left wing elements are against the return to Belgium of King Leopold III, not because of any new attitude, but because they are adhering to their prewar attitude. They oppose the King's return on the grounds that he is for too self-centered administration and because he allied himself with the militarists. When Belgium declared war against Germany, King Leopold did not call a session of the Belgian Parliament nor did he confer with the Belgian Parliament when he surrendered. Another reason is that King Leopold's group did not conform to the dictates of the Belgian refugee government in London."

### Dutch Cabinet Resigns

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The Dutch Government resigned en bloc today, but the Dutch Ministers will continue to deal with routine matters at the request of Queen Wilhelmina, until the formation of a new Cabinet, according to a London dispatch. It is believed that the new government will include members from the

## GERMANS EXPERIENCING AGONIZING DIFFICULTIES

### Bank Savings Controlled, Food Rationed; Many Punished For Disobeying Orders

**By Arrangement With the Asahi**

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—With all the bank savings controlled by the Allied military authorities and a minimum amount of foodstuffs, which is about half of the amount given to the British, supplied to them, the people of Germany are leading a gloomy life under severe military administration.

According to reports from London, some 2,000 Germans charged with supporting the National Socialist Party, serving in the Gestapo, war crimes and espionage activities have been arrested in the areas in northwestern Germany now occupied by the British 2nd Army. Many others have been already punished most severely on the charge of violating the regulatons in the occupied areas.

As to distribution of foodstuffs, a minimum amount containing 1,500 calories are given to the Germans while the rationing for the British is 2,600 calories. All the savings at banks are controlled by the occupation military forces, and the Germans are allowed to draw each month £15 from the bank. All moving picture theaters and playhouses are closed down while press activities by the Germans is prohibited. In place of German newspapers, dailies in the German language and under the control of the British are issued. Such strict military administration will remain effective at least for six weeks after the complete disarmament of the German forces.

After the completion of disarmament, the occupied areas will be administered by the Allied Central Control Commission which consists of military representatives of the four victorious countries, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France, each sending one representative to the Commission. As to the site of the Commission, some city in central Germany will be selected as Berlin has lost its value as the capital of Germany.

**Soviet Movies in Berlin**
**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—Two Soviet moving pictures are already being shown in Berlin, according to the Moscow radio. The pictures are "Lenin in 1918" and "Peter the Great."

**Berlin Nears Normalcy**
**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—The debris under which the main streets of Berlin were entombed have been removed and 24-hour traffic has been restored, according to a Moscow broadcast. A part of Berlin's subway is expected to be reopened on May 25. Factories have resumed operation and electric service, too, is being restored to normalcy.

### Attlee Back in London

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, returned to London today by air from San Francisco where he attended the United Nations Conference, according to a London report. He was accompanied by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security. Attlee commented that the conference was progressing well.

## OKINAWA INVADERS SUFFER ABOUT 43,500 CASUALTIES

### Other Losses Suffered by Yanks Since Landing, Including 525 Tanks, Bared

**By Courtesy of the Press Section**

Despite the stiff counterattacks of the Japanese Forces, the U.S. invasion troops numbering about four divisions are now exerting amazing efforts to break through the Japanese positions on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island by throwing all their reinforcements from the rear into the grim fight. As a result, the bloodiest battles are raging day and night.

Continuing their operations against the enemy task forces around the main Okinawa Island, as well as the air bases on the island, Japanese Army and Navy Special Attack Air Units are expanding their battle results.

In the waters west of Katena, a Unit of the Japanese Special Attack Corps instantly sank one warship of unidentified category and set ablaze another early on Wednesday morning. On the same day, another Japanese Air Unit stormed the North Airfield causing a big explosion on the runway.

Composite war results obtained by the Japanese Forces in the ground battles on the main Okinawa Island since the American landing on April 1 up to dusk of May 13 which have been ascertained follow: about 43,500 enemy troops killed or wounded, 60 planes shot down and 123 damaged, 525 tanks put out of action or set ablaze, 159 automobiles and armored cars blasted, 142 guns destroyed, 39 fuel and ammunition dumps destroyed, and numerous machine-guns and rifles destroyed or captured.

**Lose 2,100 Men Daily**
**By I. INOUYE**
**Of the Military Press Corps**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH, May 16.—The "bleeding" operations of the Japanese Garrison on the main Okinawa Island are producing good results which are multiplying daily. As a result of the skilful Japanese operations the enemy forces are losing an average of about 2,100 men a day.

In the six days, from May 8 to 12, the collective war results scored by the Japanese Forces included 12,600 men killed and wounded, six planes shot down and two others damaged, 93 tanks destroyed and set ablaze, 57 armored cars blasted, 12 guns and 38 trench mortars destroyed and eight fuel and ammunition depots blasted.

In addition to the above results, the Japanese troops destroyed and captured a number of heavy and light machine-guns and rifles. The enemy officers and men who have been killed or wounded by the Japanese Garrison since April 1 when the enemy landed on the main Okinawa Island now number some 47,300, representing a half of the total enemy strength in the island.

**Key to Victory**

"The development of the fierce offensive and defensive battles in the next several days may determine the general outcome of the fighting on the main Okinawa Island and the war situation there does not warrant optimism," declared the Yomiuri-Hochi in its comment on the Okinawa battle. The vernacular's comment follows.

"The enemy landed four divisions of troops, some 60,000 strong, comprised of the 7th and 77th divisions and 1st and 6th marine divisions, on the main Okinawa Island. Under the protection of land-based air units these enemy forces commenced a general offensive on the front extending some 10 kilometers from east to west on the morning of May 13 and are now making a rush against the Japanese positions. Powerful enemy forces are closing in upon the area north of Shuri and Naha cities.

"The enemy concentrated his offensive in the western coastal zone and a powerful enemy force supported by tanks has penetrated into the Tenkyu sector where severe fighting is developing. The development of the war situation in the coming several days may determine the outcome of the battle."

The Mainichi said that in the fierce attacks carried out by the Japanese Air Forces headed by the Kamikaze Special Attack Units the enemy sea force has suffered a serious blow. By sinking or damaging over 500 warships and transports, the Japanese Forces have disturbed the enemy's strategy. It is an achievement big enough to force the enemy to make a drastic alteration of his short-term operation against the mainland of Japan.

"It should be remembered, however, that those who remain in the battlefields to the last win the victory. The general war situation in Okinawa cannot be regarded as being in our favor if the enemy continues to advance into the main Japanese positions despite the serious blows suffered by his sea force.

"Victory in Okinawa is possible only by more thoroughgoing attacks by our Air and Sea Forces. Thanks to the good fight put up by our ground forces one-third of the enemy forces has already been accounted for. The losses suffered by our side, too, are not small.

"The only way to turn the war situation in Okinawa into our favor is to continue our attacks without a respite."

## *Australians Admit Strong Resistance By Tarakan Japanese*

**Domei**

**LISBON, May 16.—The Australian Army Headquarters today issued a statement concerning the brave fighting of the Japanese Forces on Tarakan Island. The statement says that a fierce battle has been raging since five days ago with Japanese Forces east of an oil field, in which the Japanese taking advantage of trenches are putting up stubborn resistance. Although subjected to intensive bombardment and bombings, the Japanese are dealing heavy blows to the invaders, especially by night attacks.**

## U.S. TO SHIP WAR SUPPLIES FROM EUROPE TO PACIFIC

### Gigantic Task Faced in Transporting 5,500,000 Tons of Materials, Gilland Reveals

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 16.—Brigadier-General W. Gilland, Deputy Chief of Staff for Supply in the European war theater, disclosed that VE-Day found the United States forces in Europe with over 5,500,000 tons of war materials on their hands, according to a Paris dispatch. The United States Army is now responsible for the gigantic task of preparing these millions of tons of war materials for quick shipment from Europe to the Pacific war theater.

The American forces will have to service these war materials, including 700,000 tons of ammunition, and pack and ship them. There are more than a million separate items, ranging from locomotives to watch repair tools. Troops going directly to the Pacific will take all their equipment with them, while those going to the United States will carry only essential equipment, leaving the rest of their equipment behind to be serviced and sent directly to the active war theater.

Brigadier-General Gilland said that the transfer of war materials no longer needed in Europe will be handled as quickly as possible, with the major portion going direct to the active war theater. The figures disclosed by Gilland indicate the immensity of the undertaking. The quartermaster corps must repair 94,000,000 pieces of clothing, the Ordnance must revamp 160,000 motor vehicles, the signal corps must work over 255,000 radios, the engineer corps revamp 21,000 pieces of construction equipment, the chemical warfare division check 2,000,000 gas masks, and the medical corps service 23,000 pieces of medical equipment.

Gilland disclosed for the first time that the American armies in Europe had roughly 3,000,000 small arms, 11,000 light artillery pieces, 350,000 automatic weapons and mortars, 62,000 combat vehicles, and 371,000 general and special purpose vehicles. Most of these are in need of repairs.

### Yankee Greed Bared

**Domei**

LISBON, May 16.—Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, and other American leaders are expressing the opinion that the Japanese-controlled islands in the Pacific Ocean should be merged into American territory. Senator Hugh Butler, speaking over the radio last night, declared in this connection "the United States should take over the Marshall Islands, the Caroline Islands, Palau and the Marianas as well as the Ogasawara Islands and Yiojima."

### Doolittle To Get Pacific Post

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—The new task assigned to Lieutenant General James Doolittle, who, as Commander of the U.S. 8th Air Force, launched the American bombing operations against Germany, is causing many rumors in London, according to a London dispatch. No announcement has been made as yet concerning Doolittle's new post, but the strongest rumor is that he will take over the command of the air offensive in the Pacific area.

## NAGOYA CITY HIT AGAIN BY 100 B-29 BOMBERS

### Atsuta Shrine Hit, I.H.Q. Says; 40 P-51 Fighters Raid Southwest Keihin Airfields

About 100 B-29 bombers coming from a southern base made a two-hour raid on the city area of Nagoya from 2 a.m. on Thursday, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 12:40 p.m. the same day.

Due to the bombing, part of the roof of the main hall of the Atsuta Shrine as well as parts of the buildings attached thereto were burnt down, the communique further revealed, adding that the fires which broke out at various places in Nagoya City were practically brought under control by daybreak of the same day.

The battle results obtained by the Japanese Forces that have become known up to the present include nine B-29 bombers downed and 22 others damaged, the communique revealed.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**
**12:40 p.m., May 17**

"1. In a raid on Nagoya for about two hours from 2 a.m. on May 17, about 100 B-29 bombers from a southern base bombed the city area principally with incendiaries.

"Due to the said bombing, a part of the roof of the main hall of the Atsuta Shrine as well as part of the buildings attached thereto was burnt down.

"The fires which broke out at various places in the city of Nagoya were practically extinguished by dawn.

"2. The battle results as known up to the present were nine planes shot down and 22 others damaged."

**Attack Airfields**

Led by two B-29 bombers, about 40 P-51 fighter planes from a southern base principally attacked airfields in the southwestern area of the Keihin district at 12:45 p.m. on Thursday, coming by way of Sagami Bay.

After carrying out strafing attacks, the main strength of the P-51 formations fled in the direction of Sagami Bay while the rest went by way of the Boso area shortly after 1 p.m.

Damage caused to our side was slight.

**Drop 6-Pound Incendiaries**

After a lapse of three days, the southern-based B-29 bombers, about 100 in all, bombed Nagoya during the small hours of Thursday. Before appearing over the city, the enemy bombers in several formations passed over Cape Shionomisaki, turned toward the north, and then roared eastward from the area south of Kyoto.

Principally with six-pound incendiaries, the enemy indiscriminately bombed the city area for about two hours from 2 a.m. and then fled toward the southern sea area by way of Hamamatsu.

In counterattacking operations, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces downed nine B-29's and damaged 22.

As a result of the bombing a part of the roof of the main hall of the Atsuta Shrine and parts of the buildings attached thereto were burnt down.

All the fires that broke out at various places in Nagoya City were extinguished by daybreak the same day.

**Continue Scattered Raids**

Flying at a low altitude one B-24 penetrated the mainland at about 11:25 a.m. on Wednesday from the southern extremity of the Kii Peninsula. Then shortly after noon one B-34 appeared over the southern tip of the Kii Peninsula flying at a low altitude and carried out a strafing attack. Following this, a PBM invaded the mainland from the southwestern end of Shikoku flying also at a low altitude.

Meanwhile, 2 B-24's appeared over the Kashima Strait at about noon the same day but without penetrating the mainland fled southward.

One B-29 made a reconnaissance flight at about 5 a.m. on Wednesday from Ashuzuri Point north to Bungo Channel. Bombs were dropped in certain parts of Oita Prefecture but no damage was sustained.

One B-29 came in from the Western Army District to the west part of Yamaguchi Prefecture at about 1:13 p.m. the same day. The plane circled over Hiroshima Bay and passed over Matsuyama and Kochi.

Meanwhile, from 8:50 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., one B-29 and six PBM's raided the south Chosen sea area, it was announced by the Chosen Army District Headquarters.

31

# U.S., BRITISH GENERALS CONFER WITH CHURCHILL

## Premier to Seek First-Hand Advices on Various Issues Anent Germany

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 16.—Jon Kimche, Reuter correspondent, reported from London today that General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander and General Omar Bradley, Commander of the U.S. Forces, are in London now in connection with the forthcoming statement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the present situation in Germany.

Steps to deal with German war criminals are believed to be among the problems on which the Prime Minister may have sought first-hand advice from the military commanders. There is still no coordination of lists prepared by different countries. The British War Crimes Commission has re-affirmed its earlier decision not to publish the British list. Kimche added that men like Marshal Hermann Goering will not be brought up for formal trial but will be dealt with on an executive level.

The British Prime Minister is understood to have sought the advice of the military commanders for information concerning the present and future standing of the so-called Doenitz Government also and concerning measures for the general disarming of all the German forces.

The adjustment of the occupation zones, in accordance with the earlier agreements, is believed to have been another matter on which Churchill has sought the advice of the military leaders. It is believed that the British and American armies are, in some sectors, considerably beyond the demarcation line.

The third matter on which Churchill is seeking advice concerns the constitution of the Central Control Commission. It is believed that Montgomery will represent Britain on the Commission, because of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's preoccupation in Austria and the Mediterranean.

Kimche added that the fourth item concerns the repatriation of from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 persons who have to be fed, nursed and repatriated. He added that many such people no longer have any country.

Today, Eisenhower had lunch at No. 10 Downing Street with Churchill and it is believed that they discussed questions of the future government of Germany. It was also reported that Eisenhower will be appointed the American representative on the Allied Military Commission. Later Churchill had a talk with Montgomery.

### Proving War Crimes

**Domei**

LISBON, May 16.—The British War Crimes Commission announced today that the International Conference for the passage of judgment on Germany's war crimes would be opened in London on May 31, according to a London dispatch.

# DEMANDS STRICT ATTITUDE

## Murray Warns Against Reich Officers' Attempt to Minimize Guilt

**Domei**

LISBON, May 14.—Senator James Murray, member of the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee, demanded on May 14 that a strict attitude be observed by the military authorities toward the German officers who surrendered, according to a dispatch from Washington. Senator Murray's statement follows:

Colonel-General Guderian has told newspaper correspondents that the German and American soldiers should now fraternize, as at the close of a football game. This is an instance of German soldiers' arrogance, which has not changed after their disastrous defeat. Their attempt to minimize their war crimes and to gain the goodwill of the Americans, however, will fail. The Americans will not be led astray either by their arrogance or by their cowardly attempt to please the Americans. It is useless for the German officers to shift their responsibility for the war on the shoulders of other people. The same officers must be held responsible for the prolongation of the war, as well as for their war crimes. They allowed the National Socialist party to seize power, and cooperated with that party to the full extent. Their attempt to gloss over their responsibility is an insult on the intelligence of the commanders who have defeated them.

# GUDERIAN GIVES VIEWS

## Blames Rundstedt for Failure to Check Anglo-U.S. Landings

**Domei**

LISBON, May 15.—Colonel General Heinz Guderian, captive in American hands and former German Chief of Staff, was quoted by the Stars and Stripes today as saying he could have stopped the Anglo-American landings in Normandy if he had been commanding the Western Front instead of Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, according to a Paris report.

The Germans still had more than 5,000 tanks operating on all fronts at the end of the war, he said. Guderian blamed the German army's defeat on poor leadership, although he expressed loyalty to Fuehrer Hitler.

# *Red Forces Continue Search for Bodies Of Hitler, Goebbels*

**Domei**

**STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The Soviet forces continued their search for the bodies of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Josef Goebbels today, according to a Moscow dispatch. There was no official announcement, however, as to whether or not the bodies had been found, although it was definitely declared that four of the six bodies found in the ruins of the Chancellary did not include that of Hitler. In order to make certain, the Soviet authorities are reexamining the other two corpses.**

# BONOMI WANTS ALLIES TO TAKE OVER TRIESTE

## Requests Occupation Until Accord Is Reached With Yugoslavia Over Area

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, May 15.—Italian Prime Minister Bonomi disclosed today that he has asked the Allies to undertake the occupation of Trieste and the surrounding region at present in the hands of Marshal Tito, according to a Rome dispatch.

Bonomi spoke firmly against the recognition of what he called "any right to conquest from any quarter in respect of this region," and expressed the conviction that free Italy and free Yugoslavia would succeed in reaching accord.

But until that moment there would be no recognition of unilateral proclamations regarding the region which should await solution in impartiality.

The Italian viewpoint on the Yugoslav occupation is that the local liberation movement has been violently suppressed by Tito who is determined to make annexation of the city an accomplished fact and is profiting by the Allied reluctance to intervene by force.

The Yugoslav viewpoint on Marshal Tito's occupation of Trieste is that, since the Yugoslav army succeeded by superhuman effort and brilliant strategy in liberating most of the territories east of the river Isonzo and all Trieste save two pockets, he has every right to occupy the territories he liberated.

The Yugoslavs claim this right is strengthened further by the fact that the population in the territories east of Isonzo is admittedly and predominantly Slav and should have belonged to Yugoslavia in 1918 had the Willon line based on ethonographical distribution of population been accepted as the Italo-Yugoslav frontier.

The liberation of these territories was one of Yugoslavia's expressed war aims in the struggle against the Italians and Germans, it is declared.

Regarding the final settlement of frontiers, Yugoslavia is prepared to discuss the question at a peace conference, but meanwhile is not willing to entrust the Slav population of Istria any longer to the rule of the Italians who, they allege, had badly treated them during and between war periods.

### Last Germans Surrender

**Domei**

ZURICH, May 15.—The Yugoslav High Command announced today that the last of the German forces in Yugoslavia surrendered to the Yugoslav forces after three days of fierce fighting, according to a Belgrade dispatch. The statement added that it is believed that these were the last of the fighting German forces in Europe.

# REICH INDUSTRY POTENTIAL

## Reuter Says Germany Can Recover in Two Years If Given Opportunity

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent, declared today that competent observers believe that, given opportunity, Germany could recover her industries to within 60 per cent of the capacity in 1941, within two years, according to London dispatch.

The report added that every square mile of Germany will be combed for underground industrial establishments, armaments factories and aircraft works which might form the nucleus of a future German war effort. One of the biggest tasks of the Allied Civil Government in Germany will be the tracing down of secret military activities by means of a survey of the whole industrial field of Germany.

# CRUEL FATE IS IN STORE FOR DEFEATED GERMANY

## Conquerors Set to Prevent National Resuscitation, Says Yomiuri-Hochi

The fate awaiting Germany is by far more cruel than appears at first sight, says an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi pointing to the plan laid down by the leaders of America, Britain and the Soviet Union which requires all able-bodied Germans to work for their conquerors as a form of reparation, and that all German industries shall be destroyed so that Germany may never again become strong enough to strike back. The article warns that the War of Greater East Asia must be won completely and conclusively by Japan. The article follows:

"Germany has sunk to the depths of misery, as may be seen from the pathetic radio speech Fuehrer Doenitz made in which the passage occurred:

"'I cannot say clearly whether it is at all possible to save the German people. We have to face the harsh reality. The German officers and men face a situation in which they will have to suffer misery as war prisoners.'

"We shudder at the cruel fate which has overtaken Germany, even allowing for the harshness of the reality which a defeated nation must face.

### Whither Germany

"The guiding principle adopted by the conquerors for the disposal of Germany had already been fixed at the Moscow and Yalta parleys. That principle requires that Germany shall be cut up, that she shall be rendered impotent economically, and that her labor shall be placed at the disposal of her conquerors.

"There will be set up in Berlin a central administrative committee composed of the Soviet Union, America, Britain, and France, and this body will set to work at once to carve up the German territory.

"Whither Germany? What will become of the German race? The information gleaned from documents available in official and other quarters will help in finding answers to these questions.

"There is absolutely no room for doubt that the disposition to be made by the conquerors of Germany will be harsh beyond measure compared with the way in which Germany was dealt with after her defeat in the First World War.

### Treaty of Versailles

"There is the Versailles Treaty containing clauses concerning the disposition of the German land after the First World War. They stipulated that a demilitarized zone should be created over the reaches of the Rhine River to the west of a line drawn at a distance of 50 kilometers from the left bank of the river, and that Alsace-Lorraine should be ceded to France. That was about all in the way of territory that was to be exacted from Germany in that First World War.

"The circumstances of Germany today are vastly different. The Soviet Union is in occupation of the eastern portion of Germany, America, of the southern; Britain, of the western; and France, of the entire Rhine district.

"Let us have a look at the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. They stipulated that Germany should not be allowed to possess an air force, poison gas, tanks, and submarines, to make it possible for the victors to 'fulfil the object of bringing about a reduction of armaments the world over.' Germany's right to set up a system of military service under which men would serve on a voluntary basis. These connoted what was termed a 'disarmament treaty.'

"The reparations Germany was to pay of the First World War were fixed at a stupendous figure. This figure was subsequently reduced. They realized that the suspension of economic activity in Germany would eventually make collection of principal and interest impossible if an excessive burden were imposed.

### Germany Regains Vitality

"One may form a conception of amount of reparations ultimately paid by Germany if one considers that the amount of reparations Germany caused France and other countries to pay her in the first year and a half of the Second European War was such that Germany reportedly had recouped all the reparations she actually paid to the victors in the First World War.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the terms which were forced upon Germany after the First World War within the framework of the Versailles Treaty were not particularly hard. This is the reason why in the relatively short period of 20-odd years after the close of the First European War Germany under Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was enabled to expand her national power to an extent that made possible the outbreak of the Second European War.

"The Soviet Union, America, Britain, and France, recollecting the bitter experience they had due to the comparatively easy terms imposed upon vanquished Germany, should be the last to agree, after defeating Germany in the Second European War, to terms which would make it possible in the least degree for Germany to improve her position to an extent which would permit her to again challenge them in the future. The victors in the Second European War feel that the victors in the First European War, in framing the Versailles Treaty, were at fault when they agreed that Germany should be allowed to retain her industries, especially heavy ones.

Attributing Germany's rise to a position where she could start the Second World War to this 'gap' in the Versailles Treaty, these Powers decided at the Moscow Conference, that Germany's territory should be cut up, that Germany be completely disarmed and that she be made industrially impotent.

### Removing Germany's Industries

"All munitions industries remaining within the national boundaries of Germany are to be taken to the Soviet Union, Britain, and France. It is plain that this is in pursuance of the policy of making Germany a purely agricultural country, as decided upon by Germany's enemies some time ago. It is needless to say that Germany would have to furnish the labor required for bringing about the removal of her industries to the territories of her conquerors.

"The European conquerors of Germany, especially the Soviet Union, have made up their minds to utilize German labor on various reconstruction projects in their countries. France it is reported, has proposed that the services of 2,200,000 German laborers be placed at her disposal.

"An idea of the amount of German labor the Soviet Union would ask for can be formed by considering the Soviet rehabilitation plan as published by Valga, Soviet economist and commentator, in the fall of 1943, according to which more than 10,000,000 German laborers would be set to work on reconstruction projects in the Soviet Union.

"According to a statement made by the British Public Works Minister in the House of Commons on May 9, Britain intends to compel the German prisoners in British hands to work on house-building projects.

### Forced German Labor

"The victors would require Germany to place at their disposal the services of the 10,000,000 German prisoners already in their hands and all able-bodied persons within her national boundaries.

"A report was abroad for a time attributing to the Soviet Union an intention of sending all German prisoners in her hands into Siberia. The circumstances of the Soviet Union at the moment preclude the realization of any such scheme, but there would not seem to be much difference between the plight of the Germans forced to work on vast engineering projects in the Soviet Union Proper, being treated meanwhile as war prisoners, and of those Germans who have been sent to Siberia.

"The Reparations Committee, to which Britain has yet to name her representative, is scheduled to hold a meeting in Moscow shortly. Meanwhile nothing definite can be said about the details of the reparations to be demanded by the victors of Germany, but we can safely say that German labor will comprise the larger portion of the reparations finally decided upon for Germany to bear. The Soviet Union appears to take the stand that she has the first claim to any reparations paid by Germany, considering that the damage she has sustained in the war has been greater than that sustained by any of her allies. "It would not be surprising if the reparations to be paid by Germany to her conquerors are finally fixed at a stupendous figure, far beyond the amount set after the First European War.

### To Be Ruthless

"As to the officers and men of the German armed forces, these are to be treated by the victors as war prisoners for seven years, according to a foreign report. Another report has it that the victors have decided that all German soldiers who have surrended in the Netherlands should go home on foot.

"There are increasing indications that the severest punishment will be meted out by the conquerors of Germany to the Germans whom they consider to be responsible for the war. For instance, the leaders of the Soviet Union regard as war criminals, not only the leaders of the National Socialist Party, but also all German capitalists who have supported that party.

"Foreign dispatches tell of the employment of German Government and public officials as minor officials in the Allied Military Administration to be brought about in Germany and of the Allies' plans regarding the distribution of food to needy German people. These reports are highly misleading. The acute food problem confronting the Germans will be handled by the Allies in a ruthless way. The Soviet Union has decided that the German laborers should have a daily allowance of 40 grams of provisions. It is known that the policy of the Allied Military Administration in Germany will be one of keeping food, fuel and other goods of daily necessity from finding their way into Germany from the outside world. Thus it will be seen that there is increasing danger that Germany will meanwhile be visited by a great famine. There is no basis for thinking that these reports indicate that the Soviet Union, America, Britain, and France will not be very harsh toward Germany. The German Government and public officials will be so treated by the victorious Allies that if they do not cooperate with the Military Administration they will feel that death only will release them from their miseries. They cannot hope for any amount of freedom if they do not put them under the thumb of the occupation army.

### Future Is Dark

"The peace the Germans have in prospect is indeed a very dark one. There is no need of any great power of prophesy to say that the coming winter will find the Germans without a single piece of coal. The military administration of Germany will be conducted by the Central Administrative Committee to be set up in Berlin, and it is said that there is an intention on the part of the Allies to replace this military administration by a system of civil administration when the time is ripe for the change. But it is unthinkable that the civil administration will bring with it the slightest increase of freedom for the German people. One can foretell that there will be tightening of the vigilance of the Committee over them as it proceeds with the work of their control.

"Most observers have no doubt that there will elapse two or three years before the peace treaty can be a reality. What will be the condition of Germany while the treaty is in the making? It is easy to see that it will be one of utter chaos in every field of activity.

"The outlook for the German people who have been defeated on the battlefield is dark enough. It is rendered the darker by the prospect of the very harsh treatment Germany will receive at the hands of the army of occupation.

"At the sight of Germany's collapse the thought comes into our minds that we must renew our resolution not to allow anything on earth to stand in the way of victory in our war."

# *Special Attack Corps Inflicting Big Losses On U.S. Navy at Okinawa, Admits Sherrod*

With their optimism shattered that the Japanese Special Attacks Corps is Japan's last trump card which the American forces can easily smash with their superior material strength, the enemy is now in constant fear of death-defying ramming attacks daily conducted by the men of the Special Attack Corps.

Realizing the fact that the ramming attacks which they thought temporal and special are the manifestation of the Japanese fighting spirit in action and that the same tactics will be adopted in all operations, the enemy is greatly astounded. Revealing the deep fear and astonishment of the American forces, Robert Sherrod, veteran reporter of the American weekly Time, made the following comment in the April 30th issue, it is reported by a Stockholm dispatch dated May 15 to the Mainichi.

"In the Okinawa operations, the American navy suffered greater casualties than the ground forces which have landed on the islands. This is the first time that the casualties of the naval forces surpassed those sustained by the army in combined land and naval operations in the Pacific area. Heavy sacrifices have been exacted by the planes of the Japanese Special Attack Corps which dashed into groups of our warships operating off the Okinawa Islands. Japan's vital attack tactics are being carried out into action by the Special Attack Corps. Such tactics on which the Japanese Military Command is relying much for the success of the Okinawa operations first seemed to us just like a "death dance," but now we come to realize that ramming attacks are Japan's specific tactics."

Continuing he said, "All aerial attacks conducted by the Japanese Air Force are nothing less than a ramming action. To the Okinawa front, Japan is now continuously sending aircraft and airmen in order to augment her fighting strength there. It is no exaggeration to say that Japan is throwing all her war potential into her struggles against America. According to observations of authorities on aircraft, some 15 different kinds of Japanese planes including slow bombers are active in the skies over the island."

Recounting the ramming attack by the Japanese Special Attack Corps, Sherrod further remarked, "In winter last year a ramming attack was conducted against the warship on which I cruised sometime ago, Japanese planes piercing a cordon of our fighter planes approached our warship and one of them rammed into the vessel. Our warship burst into flames, shooting up a column of fire of some 300 feet high. In no time we heard a deafening sound of explosion amid the raging flames. Hardly an hour elapsed when another Japanese plane came into sight. Nosing his plane downward, the Japanese pilot dived speedily. All our ship-guns directed concentrated fire against the Japanese attacker. Hit by our barrage of fire, the Japanese plane began to emit fire, but nothing daunted, it dashed straight into the clouds of smoke. At the moment, I saw a high column of fire shooting up into the skies."

### U.S. Mobilizing Forces

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—Now that the European War has ended, the United States is endeavoring to mobilize her entire fighting strength against Japan, and the General Staff Headquarters of the United States Army is pushing reorganization plans accordingly, says a New York report to the Afton Tidningen.

The United States, however, recognizes the existence of various great difficulties in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and General Brehon Somervell, Chief of Army Services of Supply, is reported to have remarked as follows in this connection:

"In the Pacific War, besides the difficulties involved in long distance transport of supplies, there is the question of maintaining the fighting spirit of American soldiers, as it is necessary to continue the Pacific war by suppressing homesickness in our soldiers in the European battlefields. American soldiers do not like the Pacific war front, as battlefronts on tropical islands are quickly forgotten by the public."

# TONARIGUMI UNITS SET UP BY JAPANESE IN REICH

## 5 Were Organized in Berlin, Hamburg, Koenigsburg, Mecklenburg, Breslau

**Domei**

MANCHOULI, May 16.—Japanese residents in Germany both officials and others totalled about 510, including 150 who evacuated to that country from France, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and other European countries. Of the total, 210 non-official residents formed five Tonarigumi and maintained strong unity in the midst of the war disturbance in Germany.

The five Tonarigumi were organized at Berlin, Hamburg, Koenigsburg, Mecklenburg, and Breslau. The Berlin Tonarigumi consisted of 130 people, who were divided into two sections: general and newspapermen. The general section was headed by Mr. Ashiba, an official of the Imperial Railways, and the newspaper section by Susumu Ejiri, chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Domei News Agency.

The Tonarigumi at Breslau was mainly composed of the staff of the economic section of the Japanese Embassy as well as the members of the Mitsubishi firm, and its 40 members were under the direction of Manager Miyake of the Mitsubishi Trading Company. The Mecklenburg Tonarigumi had 18 members under the direction of Manager Yokoyama of the Mitsubishi branch and most of them were evacuees from France, Belgium and The Netherlands. The Koenigsburg Tonarigumi was formed by the evacuees from Italy, consisting of 35 members under Manager Iwasaki of the Mitsubishi firm. The head of the Hamburg Tonarigumi was Consul General Kuroda, with eight other residents there.

Those who did not join the Tonarigumi on account of their duties were only about ten. Those connected with the Embassy established their safety quarters at a point 10 kilometers south of Neuruppin, 70 kilometers northwest of Berlin, where they sent the sick, the weak and other members of their families.

Chancellor Imakawa and Extra Secretary Nakamura remained at Berlin to the last. Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima and party left Berlin toward the end of January for southern Germany. In his party were included 85 members of the Embassy as well as Manchoukuo and neutral diplomats. Of newspaper correspondents, Mr. Ejiri of Domei, Kameo Yamawaki of the Asahi, and Mr. Kino of the Yomiuri-Hochi joined the Ambassador's party.

Ambassador Takanobu Mitani to France and three of the Embassy staff were at one time at Sigmaringen in southwestern Germany, together with Marshal Philippe Petain, head of State of the Vichy regime.

Later feeling the danger in Berlin, 110 of the Japanese residents went to Bertzch, 70 kilometers southwest of Berlin, and only 20 (mainly newspaper correspondents) remained in the city. However, on about April 17 with outside communications suspended, the Domei and Asahi correspondents also went to Ketchin district

The Japanese who remained in Berlin to the last were Counsellor Kawamura and three others of the Embassy. Consul General Mase, Consul Imai, Manager Kume of the Yokohama Specie Bank branch, Financial Agent Yumoto, Yoshio Moriya, a manager of the Asahi Bureau, Manager Kato of the Mainichi Bureau and others, totalling about 30. They remained at the Japanese Embassy.

# *British Admiralty Admits 354 Warships Lost in Current War*

**Domei**

**ZURICH, May 15.—The British Admiralty lost 354 warships up to the time of the collapse of Germany, showing an increase as compared with the 241 warships lost during World War I, according to a London report. Of the 354 warships lost, this among others included the mainstay of five battleships, battle cruisers and aircraft carriers, 28 cruisers, 28 destroyers and 69 submarines. The loss of the five battleships was less than what was expected by naval experts, being only a third of the losses suffered in the previous World War but the loss in destroyers was twice that of World War I.**

# 2 BIG POLITICAL CAUSES FOR REICH DEFEAT NOTED

## Nazi Party Clashed With Army; Administration in Occupied Areas Was Failure

**Domei**

MANCHOULI, May 16.—The confrontation between the National Socialist Party and the army, and the failure of the administration in the occupied territory were the political causes that led to Germany's collapse, it is observed from information reaching here recently.

No rift between the party and the army was seen while the war situation progressed favorably, but when it became unfavorable the conflict became very serious, and finally broke out in the attempted assassination of the Fuehrer on July 20, last year. The psychological effect of the incident upon the German public was indeed very great. The matter was speedily and skilfully handled, and although Himmler was appointed the supreme commander of the army, the party-army confrontation continued, and army leaders appeared to have given up all hope.

Yet, the German people fought well. The brave fighting of the Hitler Jugend and other forces deserves the highest praise. But, as seen in the cases of Breslau and Koenigsburg, the forces under the command of party members fought well, while those commanded by army men surrendered easily.

Respecting the administration of the occupied territory, opinion differed between the party and the army. In all the occupied territories, except France, the party adopted the policy of Germany first which was disliked by the people. The army was opposed to such a form of administration from the standpoint of maintaining order, but as the administration was in the hands of the party, the opinion of the army was rejected.

It is also observed that the post-war disposal of Germany will be on the whole made according to the plan drafted at the Yalta conference. But as long as the views of the Soviet Union differ from those of Britain and America, many difficulties will be experienced in joint administration.

The Soviet Union has to give her utmost attention to the reconstruction of her own country, and must depend much on the productivity of Britain and America. As the United States has a large outlet for her products in the Soviet Union, there is really no reason whatever for her to dislike the Soviets. It must be seen that there will be a new development in Europe. For instance, as regards the administration of the occupied territory, the Soviet Union is giving importance to grasping the mind of the masses and particularly the working class. But Britain and America are trying to reach the intelligentsia and the propertied class.

Reports reaching here further relate the courageous fighting of the German public. Just before the fall of Berlin, old men above 70 years of age and women volunteered to fight. Only women who had children under the age of four remained at home, but they did work directly connected with war production.

Order was maintained in the country just up to the surrender. The distribution of food was fully made to the holders of food tickets. What enabled the Germans to fight so bravely to the last was the fact that they were well supplied with food. The food situation, however, will be terrible this winter.

Germans remaining in the country have been ordered to wear arm bands to show that they are Germans working under the supervision of the three Powers. The Germans have been trained well under the Nazis rule, and therefore they may be able to work under the control of the three nations. But it cannot be denied that the spirit of Germany under the late Fuehrer Hitler will live forever in the hearts of the German people.

# NANKING TOO NULLIFIES TRI-PARTITE AGREEMENTS

## National Government Declares Voidance of Treaties With Germany

**Domei**

NANKING, May 17.—In the wake of the Japanese Government's declaration on May 15 regarding the voidance of all treaties, pacts and accords concluded between Japan and Germany and other European countries, the National Government also made public its statement on May 16 concerning the abrogation of the Anti-Comintern Pacts through its Foreign Ministry. The text of the statement follows:

"The Anti-Comintern Pacts consist of the Anti-Comintern Pact concluded on November 25, 1936, and its supplementary protocol, the Anti-Comintern Protocol concluded on November 6, 1937, and the Protocol concerning the Extension of the Validity of these Pacts, concluded in 1941. It was on November 25, 1941, that the National Government declared to take part as a member of the signatories.

"Both Germany and Italy, which are originally responsible for these Pacts, have already surrendered to the Anti-Axis armies. The Italian Government has ceased to exist. Moreover, the Comintern has dissolved itself. On behalf of the National Government, the Foreign Ministry, it is to be mentioned specially, has declared the immediate nullification of these Pacts."

### British Fighting Spirit Rises

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**

ZURICH, May 14.—British fighting spirit against Japan has been aroused anew by the noise of victory celebrations in Europe, reports the London correspondent of the Neue Zuericher Zeitung. The paper also gives attention to the Chinese continental front, and warns that considerable time will be required to equip the Chungking army to enable it to cooperate effectively in the war against Japan.

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Others: Hongkong, [illegible]
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# AGRICULTURAL LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE HERE

## Given Instruction by Minister Ishiguro; Discuss Volunteer Corps Plan

The conference of chiefs of prefectural agricultural associations was held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Commerce Minister on Wednesday. The conference was attended by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro and high officials of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. Representing the agricultural organizations, Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, Cabinet Adviser, and Count Tadamasa Sakai, Head of the Central Agricultural Association, were also present at the conference.

The conference was opened with an address by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Ishiguro, who gave the leaders of the prefectural agricultural associations instructions similar to those given at the gubernatorial conference.

The Agriculture and Commerce Minister was followed by Director Ishii of the Food Control Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, who explained the conditions relating to supply and demand of foodstuffs for the current year.

The conference was devoted to the discussion on the system of the National Volunteer Corps. It was brought to an end at 4 p.m., after having adopted the following resolution:

"The war situation is truly serious. We place our wholehearted confidence in the measures enforced by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Ishiguro and expect a reform of agricultural and forestry administration and its enforcement thoroughly.

"The Agricultural Associations should form National Volunteer Corps without delay, and the whole farmers united as one body make endeavors for increased production of food on their own responsibility. We shall do our utmost to supply agricultural products to the Government."

# DOCTORS TO BE MOBILIZED

## Unifies Management of Private Clinics for More Efficiency

To guarantee wartime medical treatment under raids, private hospitals and clinics in the 35 wards of the metropolis have come under the management of the Nippon Medical Association and all practising doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses are to be mobilized under the new regulations, as decided at a recent Cabinet meeting.

Preparations are expected to be completed by the end of the month and the change effected by June 1 but the Japan Red Cross Society, the Saiseikai charity hospital, medical universities and colleges and affiliated organs, both government and private will be expected.

Under the new system all doctors will work on a salary basis and buildings and equipment will be loaned to the Medical Association. In case more than the regular number of patients has been examined by one doctor, he will be granted a bonus besides his monthly salary.

Fees for medical treatment will be as before and will not be based according to the National Medical Treatment Law, while buildings and those in the medical profession concerned will remain as at present for some time, but in the future new hospitals will be erected and doctors and nurses transferred to other places in accordance with the ratio of people in the metropolis.

# INDICTED FOR SMUGGLING

## Viscount Takatsuji's Title Suspended By Imperial Household Department

Viscount Masanaga Takatsuji, residing in Shanghai, had his treatment as titled nobility suspended by the Imperial Household Department in accordance with No. 3, Article 7 of the Titled Nobility Ordinance, it was announced by the same Department on May 16. The suspension of his privilege has been retroactive up to May 1.

Viscount Takatsuji was recently indicted by the Procurator's Office of the Tokyo District Criminal Court on the charge of smuggling platinum, gold and other precious metals into Manchoukuo. He sold them in Shanghai at exorbitant prices and his action violates the National General Mobilization Law.

Marquis Masauji Hachisuka, whose treatment as titled nobility has also been suspended a long time ago, is also implicated in the offense.

# Okinawa Assemblyman Killed

Masahide Aoki, member of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly, was hit by an enemy bullet on May 9 while actively cooperating with the Japanese Forces in the southern sector of Okinawa and died of the wounds on the following day. Mr. Aoki was a graduate of Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, and was three times elected as prefectural assemblyman of Okinawa.

# *19 Indonesians Enter Military College To Train as Soldiers for Homeland*

May 15 was a red-letter day for the Indonesians in Japan for on that day many of them went into army life by entering a military academy somewhere in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Nineteen youths from various parts of Indonesia including 13 from Java, four from Sumatra, one from Malai and one from Borneo left the International Students Institute's dormitory early in the morning for their military college. They are to remain there to take up a rapid course of one and a half years following which they will graduate as officers and return to their homeland to be the nucleus of the Indonesian National Army that will be established with the declaration of independence in the near future. These future soldiers of Indonesia finished the one month preliminary training in military drill and science at Tokyo on May 14 together with 14 Filipinos and two Burmese who also entered the same college on May 15.

Included in this group is Bandoro Raden Mas Sandjojo, younger brother of His Highness Mangkoenegoro VIII, Sultan of Mangkoenegaran, Java. Interviewed before his departure on the morning of May 15 the 18-year-old Prince said: "I am very happy today, indeed. At last I am to enter a college for which I have left my country at the express wish of my father who passed away several months ago. All my friends and I will do our best. We fully realize our heavy responsibility as the first batch of Indonesian soldiers trained in Japan."

The younger Sandjojo further asked blessings of all the Indonesians for their health and success. Sending off the students that morning were the officials of the International Students Institute and the Indonesian residents here. Also present was the Burmese Vice-Military Attache. With cheers of "Hidup Indonesia" these youths in high spirits departed for their new college and life.

# PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, May 17

## HOPING FOR STIMULATED WARTIME DIPLOMACY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the new developments in Europe, the Alliance Pact concluded between Japan, Germany, and Italy, as well as all pacts and treaties concluded in connection with it, have now lost their validity. With the falling off of Germany and Italy, our country alone has come to shoulder the responsibility of the war. But at the same time, in international relations, our country has been freed from all fetters and has returned to a position of freedom and independence of action.

As to the present international situation, the majority of the former neutral countries have, owing to geographical relations or out of calculations of interests, bowed to America and Britain; or if they failed to bow, they have against their own will been brought to their knees. Indeed, of all the countries in the world, there can be enumerated in addition to the Soviet Union only a few, such as Switzerland, Sweden, Afghanistan, etc., with whom our country is in neutral relations.

Therefore even though by the nullification of all the treaties concluded with Germany and Italy our country has obtained an opportunity for a renovation of her diplomacy, in view of the present situation in which there are so very few neutral countries, it is a fact that a line of limitation is set to the field of activity of our diplomacy. However, we do not lament about the small number of neutrals. Actually, the one billion people of the countries of East Asia are one with our country in the fate of nation and people and are valiantly fighting this war with their total power.

Of course, traitors of East Asia are not altogether lacking, such as the Chungking leaders who still stick to America and Britain and fight against East Asia. But before the great banner of the liberation of Greater East Asia, they have already lost the objective of their fight of resistance.

If we were to suppose that America and Britain were to obtain the final victory in the War of Greater East Asia: then, all of East Asia would come under their control and forever sin into the misery of enslavement, including Chungking.

Neither from reasoning nor from feeling is it hard to imagine that the Chungking leaders, who know the history of Anglo-American aggression and who have the experience of having risen several times in indignation against their shackles, are worrying over the future.

That nevertheless they still advocate the war of resistance against Japan: this can be for no other reason but because they have entirely misjudged the great trend of events and missed the chance to lay down arms and collaborate harmoniously with us for the reconstruction of East Asia.

Chungking's position is truly that of a sheep who went astray, having been entrapped in a deadlock. To grasp that delicate position: would this not prove a most important object for the renovation of our diplomacy vis-a-vis East Asia?

We are not trying to place expectations or speculate on the clashes of policy or oppositions of views which may hereafter arise between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers concerning the disposal of Europe. On the other hand, throughout the present great war, our country and the Soviet Union have been observing the treaty for the maintenance of neutrality, and in spite of intricate and delicate positions, there has been no instance of even the slightest lack of faith.

With what policies Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo will go ahead in facing the opportunity of renovating our wartime diplomacy, is what we have yet been unable to learn. But frankly speaking, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were no few regrettable instances of our wartime diplomacy being at times deadlocked and at times slackened, and not necessarily being in agreement with the pace of our strategic operations. Of course, there may have been several reasons for this.

It is also an undeniable fact that the Tripartite Pact, for instance, while having a great effect on one hand, has also delicately influenced the propulsion of our wartime diplomacy, on the other hand. By now, all the special treaties concluded between Japan, Germany, and Italy have lost their effect, and our diplomacy, no longer bound by any fetters whatsoever, has come to stand on perfectly free and independent ground.

Isn't this the opportunity, never to present itself again, to sweep away all former conventionalities, and renovate our diplomacy? We incessantly hope that under the present grave war situation our diplomatic authorities will, without missing this opportunity, develop truly fresh and lively wartime diplomacy and fully demonstrate the fact that diplomacy, too, forms one wing of the strategical operations.

# MANCHOU TRAFFIC VITAL

## Stressed by New President of South Manchuria Railway Company

Domei

HSINKING, May 17.—Stressing the importance of the role to be played by the South Manchuria Railway Company, Motoki Yamazaki, newly appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, in a press interview recently, declared that the reinforcement of transportation power will be the most urgent problem of the company.

He also stressed the necessity of boosting the production of coal, oil, and other products which have a direct bearing on Japan's fighting strength, by the enterprises operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The essential thing, Mr. Yamazaki said, was to translate into action what is deemed urgently necessary for increasing fighting strength, by displaying to the fullest extent the special abilities possessed by his company. The closest collaboration will be maintained with the Government of Manchoukuo so that the South Manchuria Railway Company may fulfill its arterial role in the establishment of a self-sufficient fighting structure on the Continent, he declared, adding that efforts will also be made to foster and streamline the over-all management of the continental railways, which become more and more necessary with the progress of the war.

# SULTANS' COUNCIL FORMED

## Java Takes Steps to Strengthen Wartime Administration

DJAKARTA, May 15.—The local administration in order to strengthen the wartime administration of Java promulgated an ordinance under date of May 11 establishing a Sultans' Council in Soerakarta and Mangkoenegara Sultanates as well as regulations governing its operation.

The Sultans' Council will be similar to the councils already set up in the various provinces of Java. The members of the council will be composed of 12 councillors—six of whom will be appointed by the local administration and the Sultanates of Soerakarta and Mangkoenegara while the other six will be elected. Their term of office will be one year. The councillors will act as advisers to the Sultans of Soerakarta and Mangkoenegara and make recommendations on the administration of the Sultanates.

# STRONG WILL TO FIGHT PLAYS BIG ROLE IN WAR

## Japan Must Destroy Enemy's Fighting Spirit to the Last To Gain Victory

**Editor's Note: This is the ninth instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.**

### Chapter VIII

### A Series of Decisive Struggles

In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the Battle of Mukden was the decisive battle, while the Battle of the Japan Sea was the decisive battle in the naval sphere. When and where will a battle or battles of a similar character be fought in the War of Greater East Asia? This question was raised soon after the opening of hostilities not only as a strategical question but as an important problem covering both policy and strategy.

This problem was raised because the old conception of the three-stage progress of a war, namely, (1) the initial stage, (2) a series of battles marking the intermediate stage, and (3) one or two decisive battles as the finals of the whole conflict, still ruled the minds of strategists and commentators. The object to be fulfilled by armed force does not change, but the methods of warfare, it may be said, change every ten years because of the changes taking place in social conditions and instruments, under or with which a war is waged.

Consequently, a theory, which has been maintained as the last word in strategy, becomes discarded as an anachronism on account of the altered conditions of warfare. Therefore, that party who takes advantage of new conditions to the full extent will win the war, while the other party, who fails to adjust his methods to the altered situation, will go down. To cite an instance from Japanese history, Takeda Katsuyori, one of the powerful feudal chieftains, who relied on the cavalry, was beaten by Oda Nobunaga, who had reorganized his force by introducing musketeers. A complete change has been caused by several factors in the character of wars, a change which it is important to grasp in its full significance in order to fortify our determination and spur on our efforts until final victory is attained.

In the early days of wars by conscript armies, one or two decisive battles settled the fortunes of a war. The Austro-Prussian War and the Franco-Prussian War are typical instances for this period. Weapons now improved, and sizes of the contending forces began to increase. With the coming of industrial mobilization, however, the national character of a war pronounced. With this, a war came again to be a protracted affair. The European War of 1914-1918 was the first modern war in this sense, the Russo-Japanese War marking the transition. The whole male population of physical fitness is now enrolled into the fighting services, all other men and all fit women being asked or compelled to assist the fighting forces as workers in munitions factories, and to undertake all kinds of work in order to release men of the military age for the defense services.

### Production Vital in War

With the development of aerial warfare, the distinction between members of the armed forces and civilians has become obliterated. Economic pressure, which has always played a part in wars, became a weapon of primary importance during the First World War. The modern war is not merely a conflict by force of arms, but a contest of production and supply. It is a prolonged contest, the issue of which cannot be settled by one or two big battles. It is in fact a series of decisive struggles. Unlike the Russo-Japanese contest, the War of Greater East Asia cannot be settled by one or two decisive battles of the traditional type. The modern war is a war of attrition, the end of which can come but slowly, the nation or nations which hold out to the last winning the day. Such being the nature of the conflict, we cannot allow ourselves to be elated or depressed by the success or failure of local fighting. The stronger will to fight will carry the day even by the difference of five minutes. We must, therefore, deal an interminable series of blows upon the enemy, until his will to continue the struggle is given up.

We must still go a long way, a way full of formidable difficulties, before the end is attained. But the enemy's will to continue the war will not be given up, unless Japan proves that she cannot be defeated, however fiercely the conflict may rage and however protracted the struggle may be. The enemy must be made to feel that the gain to be expected cannot compensate for the sacrifices involved. Everything, therefore, depends upon holding out to the last. In the course of a long war, there are ebbs and flows. The war is lost, defeatists will say, if this or that outposts fall into the enemy hands. He who knows anything about war will not talk like that. Russia defeated Napoleon, though Moscow was occupied. The great Nanko, the model of the Japanese loyalist, suffered vicissitudes of fortune before he was able to play an important part in the Kenmu Restoration, the revival of the Imperial power.

War is a struggle between opposing wills. The thing that matters is the destruction of the enemy's will to war. The theater that is really decisive can be defined neither by the latitude and longitude nor by topographical situations. To Admiral Togo, it was not necessary to cruise to the Baltic to defeat the Russian fleet.

At the height of the fight at Rabaul, some commentators characterized the struggle as decisive, as if the fight spelt the defeat of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia itself. As with Rabaul, so with Saipan. This is not to say that the two outposts possessed only negligible strategical importance, but the loss of Saipan spurred on the Japanese for greater exertions. Nothing could be better to crush the enemy at distant points, if that is possible. Judgment, however, is the better part of valor.

Blows should be struck at the moment and in places most advantageous to this side. Final victory is ours, provided that the sure conviction of victory, supported by maximum exertions, is maintained to the last. Victory, in final analysis, dwells in the human mind, that is, in the strength of our will to carry the fight to a successful issue.

(To Be Continued)

# *Six Men Meet Again at Palace Plaza After 10 Years; Voice Firm War Resolve*

Six men who faithfully kept their promise made 10 years ago to meet again at the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to tell one another of their successes came together on May 15 and, instead of talking about their lines during the last 10 years, they unanimously expressed their determination to exert their utmost for the prosecution of the war.

The plan of meeting every 10th year was first suggested by two good friends, Eizo Shimoto from Kagoshima and Kozo Higo from Fukushima in May 1925. After the elapse of 10 years, on May 15, 1935, Mr. Higo first came to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace and waited for his friend. After having waited for sometime, Mr. Higo received a telegram from Mr. Shimoto saying that he was very sorry for not being able to keep his promise of 10 years ago to meet him on that very day due to his illness. Upon learning of this plan, 353 others joined and again promised to meet on the 10th year from that day.

At noon on May 15, six out of the 353 gathered in front of the Imperial Palace, among whom were seen Mr. Shimoto and Mr. Higo, the two originators of the plan. Two others sent their messages that they could not come because of their illness. In view of the critical times, each of them secretly thought that it would be their last meeting. However, while they were talking they unanimously realized that they were not telling of their successes but their shares in the vital task of prosecuting the current war. Finally they again promised to meet on the 10th year from that day at the same place, but this time they promised to exert their utmost during the coming 10 years not to compete with one another in their successes, but in their contributions toward Japan's war efforts.

As the men were not accompanied by their families as planned, they donated ¥1,300—the sum which would have been required if they had brought their families to the meeting—to the military authorities as part of the funds to build aircraft.

# CHINA'S AIM UNAFFECTED BY GERMANY'S DEFEAT

## Publicity Minister Chao Stresses Renewed Resolve of Chinese to Win the War

Domei

NANKING, May 15.—"Despite the change in the global war situation following Germany's collapse, the Government and people of China are determined more than ever to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a speedy and successful conclusion, in close concert with Japan," Chao Tsun-yueh, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, declared on May 12 in an interview with the press.

"It is indeed regrettable that our ally in Europe, after the heroic death of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, has finally succumbed to the enemy," the Publicity Minister said. "However," he emphasized, "as enunciated in the statement issued by the Japanese Government, our war aims have not changed, for we are waging this war for self-preservation and for the defense of East Asia against Anglo-American aggression."

"The Chinese Government officials, military leaders, and civilians, united as one solid unit, are determined more than ever to accomplish the great task of fighting this war to a speedy and successful conclusion," Mr. Chao declared.

### Tongking Viceroy Confident

Domei

HANOI, May 15.—"German surrender in Europe will have no effect whatsoever on the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia," Phan C. Toai, Viceroy of Tongking Province, declared in a press interview here on May 8. He expressed unshakable conviction in Japan's ultimate victory in the current war.

The Viceroy said that he was profoundly impressed by the bravery of the Japanese soldiers, who, within less than 24 hours on March 9, completely wiped out all hostile elements from Indo-China, adding that he knows of no other army in the world which possesses such a might as the Japanese Army does.

"The one billion people of Greater East Asia, under the guidance of the Japanese people who are imbued with such a brave fighting spirit, will continue to exert their utmost to win ultimate victory in this war, by destroying Anglo-American schemes for aggression in East Asia and for the enslavement of its peoples," said Viceroy Toai.

### Indonesians Set for Victory

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 15.—I. R. Soekarno, President o fthe Java Central Council, declared on May 10 that the only course open for Indonesians following Germany's unconditional surrender is to redouble their efforts to attain their independence, by fighting out the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

While paying tribute to the German people for fighting bravely for almost six years, Mr. Soekarno asserted that the fall of Germany will not in the least cause any change in the Indonesians' determination to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia. It is the absolute conviction of every Indonesian that the present Holy War, based on God's will, is bound to end in victory for Japan and her allies in East Asia, asserted Mr. Soekarno.

## Obituary

**Dr. Kenzo Tadenuma, Superintendent of the Juzen Hospital, Yokohama, passed away at his relative's home in Tochigi Prefecture on April 25. He was 57 years old. Dr. Tadenuma was a well known authority on cancer and was awarded the 'Asahi Shimbun Cultural Prize' on the merit of his essay on cancer in 1942.**

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# WILD EAGLES COMPOSED ON EVE OF BIG ATTACK

## Crack Jokes as They Spend Last Hours on Earth Before Ramming Enemy

By S. SAKAIRI

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 15.—It was just on the eve of the big attack. As Second Sublieutenant Tokuichi Odagiri came out of the bath refreshed he said to the correspondent, "Tomorrow we go out and fight to the last. There's no need to dwell on the spirit of the Special Attack Corps. Action is the main thing. We go out and do it. That's all there is to it."

Words of grim resolve spoken by a mere youth not much more than 25. Words that had not the spark of vanity but simply and calmly spoken like a man with a wealth of meaning behind them.

Addressing Second Sublieutenant Horie he bantered, "Shall it be a carrier or a battleship tomorrow?" And to this Horie replied, "Let's pick on a battleship." "Agreed. Then tomorrow we'll make a little sally upon a battleship," he asserted and jestingly continued. "You know, there's one disadvantage to long life. You get bald so why not just go on while you still look presentable." Incredulous that these words spoken in utter composure were issuing forth from a man who only a few hours later knew for a certainty would not tread this earth again, but would be sharing the fate of his plan as it exploded into an enemy vessel.

Then thinking of the third member of their plane, Second Flight Warrant Officer Seisaku Murata, Odagiri continued, "With us it's all right but I feel sorry for our radio operator. He's only a boy of 18 or 19. But after all, this is war . . ."

After further exchange of answers and questions between the men and the correspondent, Second Sublieutenant Horie turned to Odagiri and asked, "Have you sent a letter home?" "No, I haven't," was the response. "There's nothing to write about. I don't know what to say. And if I did write that I was about to set off on an attack, the old folks would be worrying about me till the announcement of my death so better to spare them that needless anxiety of waiting."

A faint streak of light brightened the sky. Dawn was breaking. The dim outline of the bomber gradually became more clearly etched and now they were warming up her engines. Second Sublieutenants Odagiri and Horie and young Murata boarded their ship and as the correspondent waved them off, they waved back. Through the binoculars their faces could be clearly seen. An expression of grim resolve could be read in their eyes.

Thus they set off on their attack on an enemy fleet in the waters near the Okinawa Islands. The day was May 11. The hour when they blasted their plane into the enemy vessel was 9:18 a.m.

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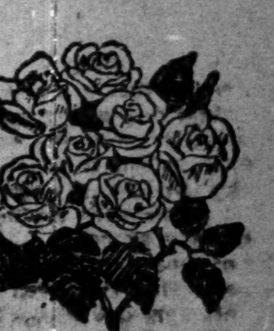

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## The British Predicament

One of Britain's greatest predicaments now that the hostilities against Germany have ceased is the necessity of recovering her export trade. Indeed the difficult British position is more correctly put when it is said that Britain must increase her export trade beyond its prewar level if she is to maintain the standard of living prevailing in 1938. This situation was admitted by none other than Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, in a recent speech at Liverpool when he declared that Britain would have to export very much more than before the war if "our 1938 standards" were to be maintained.

Sir Stafford was quoted in that speech as estimating that British exports would have to be 125 per cent in value over the prewar figures, and that unless production could be increased to attain that figure it meant that Britain would have less for internal consumption or else she would have run into debt internationally. And in order to drive home his point more emphatically, Sir Stafford addressed his audience thus: "If you want to maintain and eventually increase the standard of living in this country, you will have to support the policy of planned production."

These are momentous words, indeed, for the implications they hold for the welfare of the British nation. But they can be understood without much difficulty, for the export business is essential to British living. To quote an American authority, "half of the food eaten in the United Kingdom before the war had to be paid by means of exports. Britain cannot, with its own resources, clothe itself, grow tea or tobacco, or produce the raw materials (except coal and iron) needed by its factories to manufacture goods for export." That, in brief, is the real picture of Britain's utter dependency on export trade for her existence.

The perfectly natural question arises as to whether the colossal export goal set by Sir Stafford and his colleagues can be attained. It is a colossal goal, it may rightfully be said, because if Britain must increase her exports by 125 per cent in value over the prewar figures, then it would have to be £1,197,000,000 in view of the 1938 export total of £532,000,000. There are a number of factors which make this task a most difficult one, one well-nigh beyond the attainment of present British means. First is the long period that will be inevitably necessary for the reconversion of the wartime industries to peacetime pursuits. The second is the difficulty of industrial recovery from the destruction wrought by the war. The third is the necessity of bringing back normalcy as soon as possible to British livelihood which has suffered so distressingly from the restrictions caused by the war of five years and eight months. And the fourth is the competition from the United States, which is likely to bring the British the greatest pain.

Having spent stupendous sums for the war in Europe apart from the Lend-Lease shipments which have reached such colossal figures as to have caused frequent protests from American business, the United States too, it is clear, will be out to get all the foreign trade possible. As in the case of Britain, such a policy will be necessary for the United States as one of the principal means of keeping unemployment at a minimum if that country is to maintain the standard of living of which she has too often boasted. Thus, bitter competition between these two nations is inevitable despite their pronouncements regarding only "friendly" rivalry in the field of foreign trade.

As it was in 1938, it is expected that more than half of all British exports will go to the dominions and colonies—a "family trade" under special treaty protection. But it is nevertheless true that success of the British foreign trade plan will have to depend to a large extent on business with regions outside of British political control. With Germany's collapse through her unconditional surrender to the Western Allies and the Soviet Union, Europe undoubtedly will offer good trade prospects for Britain. But the United States is not expected to take a back seat. What is more, it is crystal clear that she will take the fullest advantage of her Lend-Lease assistance to the European countries to push her export trade with them. Then, it is certain there will be keen rivalry between the United States and Britain for trade in South America. Here again Germany is out of the picture this time, and the race for this business which the Germans had in South America seems more than likely to develop into a duel between the United States and Britain.

Thus, the conditions are anything but promising for the British to achieve their foreign trade expansion as outlined by Sir Stafford. No one can deny they constitute another serious predicament for the British which will cut short their first breathing spell in more than five years.

### U.S. Cigaret Shortage

The American Magazine Time of Dec. 11, 1944, publishes the following account on the cigaret shortage:

For weeks ravenous U.S. cigaret smokers had disconsolately puffed non-inflammable cigarets with strange trade names, most of which tasted like burning lint. Now the customers struggled vainly from store to store in the futile effort to find even these brands. By last week, the U.S. cigaret shortage had turned into a famine.

Experts predicted that the famine would get worse, and stay that way for a year. But no one seemed able to agree on either its cause or cure. Manufacturers said there was a manpower shortage. War Manpower Commission retorted that manufacturers had made no requests for manpower, crossly added that they probably would not get it if they did. This year's cigaret production is higher than ever before, but manufacturers complained that the Government estimate—cigarets for civilians are being turned out at 90 per cent of normal—was far too high.

OPA seemed most confused of all. Although customers in some places were buying standard brands above the ceiling price OPA brushed off the suggestion that a sizable black market might be growing up. Then OPA cracked down on the American Tobacco Co., which, it said, had sold its Lucky Strikes at over-ceiling prices to wholesalers dealing with Army & Navy agencies.

A ray of hope came from Washington. Discovering that even Capitol restaurants were out of cigarets, the Senate's Mead Committee met in a smokeless room, decided to send investigators out. And this week the Federal Trade Commission announced it also would investigate the shortage. All over the U.S. the cigaret gags were getting bitter. Sample: "Ask the man who owns one."

### Two of a Kind

A lad who looked about 13 was leaning against a wall smoking a cigaret, when an elderly woman approached him.

"Does your father know you are smoking, little boy?" she inquired, bitingly.

The boy regarded her open-mouthed. He took a few more puffs from his cigaret and looked her up and down steadily. Suddenly he caught sight of the wedding ring on her hand.

"You're a married woman, aren't you?" he said.

"I am," agreed the woman.

"Then," snapped the boy, "does your husband know you speak to strange men?"

### Mainly Proverbial

Home is where the laundry comes.

He who hesitates is honked.

Fine feathers do not of necessity make refined birds.

Two is company; three is a crowd in a breakfast nook.

What can't be cured one should be careful not to catch.

The payment of hush money does not guarantee a quiet life.

When youth calls to youth it makes a lot of extra business for the telephone company.

"The proof of the pudding is in the evening," a clergyman misquoted it, and perhaps he wasn't so very far wrong after all.

### For the Taxi

"Have you seen the new people next door yet?" asked Mr. Busy.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gossip. "I saw the woman on the doorstep this morning. She says her husband is a taxidermist."

"A taxidermist? Then I can't understand them taking that house because there's no garage attached to it."

## AMERICAN 'EFFICIENCY' IN CHUNGKING

### Attempts to Change Chinese Character Ridiculed

**By K. Ç. LI**

Upon the traditionally easy-going and philosophically unhurried body of that group of the Chinese people living their precarious life in Chungking, the go-getting, all-efficient American econo-politicians are studiously seeking to impose a new piece of clothing—a streamlined, ultra-modern hat that sits with questionable suitability upon a figure spiritually and physically garbed in the padded and patched garment of the peasant woman made familiar through Pearl Buck's "Good Earth." This is the absurd picture brought to mind in an examination of Donald Nelson's report to the late President Roosevelt of his and Major General Patrick Hurley's mission to renovate Chungking's war economy.

The opening sentence in Nelson's report pointed out: "My main effort to date has been concentrated on measures of immediate benefit to the war effort, for during my visit to Chungking in September, I was disturbed by the lack of constructive war efforts." To Donald Nelson, the efficient and aggressive director of the money-making, mail-order house of Sears Roebuck and Company, staggering was the shock when he learned at firsthand the completely disorganized and thoroughly ineffective structure of Chiang Kai-shek's wartime economy and industry, for in his all-American naivete he believed that the Columbia University polish on Wellington Koo, the Oberlin College sheen on H. H. Kung and the sparkling Wellesley College personality of Madame Chiang Kai-shek were but the reflection of the ultra-American culture and refinement developed to the nth degree in China and particularly in Chungking's effervescent society.

Evidencing the practical realism which made the mail-order capitalist the most promising appointee for the post of director of the all-powerful governmental agency to control the American industrial war program, the War Production Board, Nelson reported that in his talks with Chungking leaders in November it was mutually agreed to postpone consideration of postwar questions and to concentrate on the many, pending issues of building up, stabilizing ing and coordinating Chiang's industrial economy, if the patchwork of hurriedly thrown together bits of machinery under roofs of battered, corrugated iron and between walls of scrap lumber and if the untrained, inefficient coolies tinkering over them can be referred to as the composition of an industrial economy.

### U.S. Experts Arrive

Nelson arrived in Chungking with a group of seven experts who had long experience in the American War Production Board, and meeting with Minister of Economics Weng Wen-hao the visitors drafted plans for the establishment of a WPB in Chungking. The first problem was the creating of standards for ordnance requirements of the Chungking Army, which is traditionally equipped with the most varied types of arms and equipments of outmoded British, American, French, Russian and other foreign makes as well as a conglomeration of homemade products. Discussions were begun with the ministries of the Chungking Government as the opening phase of the long and arduous course toward gaining cooperation and promoting efficiency in general economy.

Five American experts in steel production and another in alcohol production came to Chungking to assist in technical measures, and, as reported by Nelson, "their first task was to visit Chungking's industries and study the production methods there" after which they will, if they are able, introduce and foster a program for increasing the output, improving the quality and reducing the costs of production.

Commentaries upon the attempts to induce amahs and "boys" employed by Americans in China in prewar days to be more efficient, more sanitary and more worth their pay should suffice to prove what hopeless task faces these Yankee efficiency-experts in their attempts to streamline Chungking's industries. In the United States, where the native American spends most of his time trying to discover how to make his work easier and his working hours shorter and how to make use of the accumulated spare time which is created as the fruit of his efforts, the advices of the efficiency-expert is invited and acted upon, but in China, where the coolie thinks nothing unusual of a 14-hour day or a 7-day week as long as he is permitted do his work with as little interference and control as possible, such ideas are scowled upon as something to make him hurry and expend excess for no good reason and without purpose.

Another American theory, that of "pump-priming," made famous by President Roosevelt in the height of his New Deal career, is being attempted in Chungking with the building up of a ten-billion-dollar fund (Chungking dollars, by the way.) to be available to the WPB to finance essential production. Four banks on orders from Chiang Kai-shek, contracted to supply this "pump-primer," but the Chinese financiers secretly wonder how these Yankee experts will meet the situation of the steadily and rapidly devaluating dollar and whether they will "prime the pump" all in one, great gamble with the inevitable flooding of the already bloated currency circulation or will dribble the fund away in inadequate streams which will dry themselves out in traditional Chinese fashion before they reach their destination. Finally, in the true American "peptalk" manner, Nelson, with Chiang Kai-shek's approval, addressed the Presidium and the resident members of the People's Political Council in Chungking and in enthusiastic words dwelt upon for cooperation and upon the more important theme of raising the national civilian morale, a subject which has been assigned the minimum of attention and thought by the Chiang regime throughout its reign of power. In pursuance of this latter topic, Nelson suggested a program "to inspire and educate" Chinese workers in Chungking factories.

The climax of the American efficiency program in Chungking with Nelson taking the trail-maker's role was indicated in his report with the statement that the expected "technological improvement will mean higher wage levels, larger purchasing power, greater tax returns and more government funds." While obviously not intending inflation, the symptoms anticipated by Nelson in Chungking represent every indication that an added stimulus is to be injected into the inflation bloated economy of Chiang's Capital and surrounding areas.

## ROOSEVELT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY

**By JAPONICUS**

### I

For a month, as Franklin Delano Roosevelt lies in the quiet family burial ground in Duchess County basking in the warm spring sun, Washington seems more and more like an empty stage, its emptiness spotlighted by the news from Europe, from San Francisco, and from the Pacific battlefronts. Again and again, the U.S. citizens wondered if it was not time for their chief to come back to the White House, vacation-fresh and good-humored. Man certainly is a creature of habit. For twelve long years the Americans were so conditioned that they could not think of any one else except Franklin Roosevelt as their president and commander-in-chief, and the occupant of the white-washed house on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"Surely," they cried, "the time has come for a fresh laying of the cards on the table. Surely the time has come for a new statement of war aims to reassure a world that is now perplexed and bewildered." But their cry is lost in the storm, and they look in vain for their leader. Roosevelt held in his firm hand the United Nations moral leadership, but now that he is gone, who is going to hold the neglected torch? Churchill? Stalin? Maybe, but how they hate such an idea! However, they are realistic. They know that it is not going to be Harry S. Truman. The sudden death of Roosevelt has made a complete mockery of all their hopes and aspirations. Now where are they headed for?

### Encircling Gloom

The faiths by which men live are various, and some, like love, happiness, progress, and success, may hardly be recognized at all. But they are beliefs and men act on them. The Americans considered money and material wealth as faiths, but the most serious calamity befell in the fall of 1929. It was the collapse of everything by which the hopeful spirit had lived. Romantic men, survivals from the nineteenth century, were sad that they could no longer believe in Mammon. Stocks, bonds, and securities vanished into thin air. With them every value and every ideal that they had embodied was destroyed. Thus the solid basis of the social structure of the Americans gave way under their feet. Haggard men and women walked about the streets, absolutely stunned. Some stared in the air, vacantly. Others committed suicide. Those who were less stout in mind escaped into a vague mysticism or a definite callousness. Whatever path or attitude they chose, deep in their mind they were crushed by the brutal futility. We wondered at the time how long the American men and women could look this nothingness in the face. How long they could sit on park benches or in a room filled with worthless stocks and bonds and stare into an interminable dark stretch of nothing? Not for long, we know, or else they would mentally fall to pieces.

### Candle in the Dark

The American public, in due course of time, pinned their faith on a miracle which promised to deliver them from this blank terror, and that miracle was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, their thirty-second president. The despairing citizens managed to lift their heads slightly, and they joined in the singing of "O God, our help in ages past." The Marine Band, thin and brassy in the cold March rain in 1933, burst into "Hail to the Chief." Bankers and business men, to be sure, were shy about their new chief, but the average citizens saw a faint light amidst the encircling gloom, and their hearts were cheered.

This is how the Roosevelt Symphony was started. Franklin Delano Roosevelt worked fast and furiously. In the short period of three months, he sent fifteen messages to Congress, delivered an equal number of major speeches, and executed a thorough house-cleaning. In fact the New Deal was born, and in a few months it was full-grown. To be sure, the finished product was a complete hodge-podge. As a critic pointed out, Roosevelt, in the language of musical criticism, composed at will in the manner of anybody from England's Churchill to Russia's Stalin, and even Germany's Hitler. The result was a fantasia full of discord and confusion. While admitting his gifts and remarkable facility, one had to say that he had yet to show any real evidence of originality, for his composition lacked the heart-warming quality and appealing melodies that make music memorable. The citizens, however, took his work on trust. They admitted that Roosevelt was not yet a Washington, a Jefferson, a Lincoln, or even a Teddy Roosevelt, but he was half way toward being all four at once. The hungry crowd was cheered by the candle in the dark. The justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, however, were not so lenient, and made no bones about throwing away two of his masterpieces into the waste-paper basket. The first movement of the Roosevelt Symphony was not such a howling success, but neither was it a failure.

### The Second Movement

The theme and melody, so essential in good musical composition, began to appear in the second movement. It was started in 1936, and Roosevelt sailed along smoothly with it. His plan, which had been a helter-skelter affair, was not completely reorganized and by this time he had learnt all the tricks of the trade. He knew that this success would be decided by the single issue of prosperity. The rise and fall of most composers in the genre of power is directly relevant to the trade cycle. Drought, bankruptcy, unemployment—these are the things that defeat an artist. Good crops, the full dinner paid, and a profit—these are the factors that make him a success. Roosevelt was a master-hand in sorting them out and putting what was most desirable into his score.

Roosevelt, moreover, made a special study of the American psychology. The sturdy pioneers of the frontier days had scant use for blueprints, bureaucracy or regimentation. They wanted to do as they "darned well" pleased; but after the tragic experiences of recent years, they changed their minds. "Security" was their watchword. So Roosevelt stuck his nose into other people's business. He tied their hands and thwarted their chances, and if and when they balked, he shouted at them. "Do you want another depression or do you want security?" People had nothing more to say.

The New Deal melody of the second movement of his symphony was sweet to the public ear. His music now developed a real swing to it. Elated Roosevelt was getting ready to strut along on the musical war-path, a loudspeaker in hand. His great weapon was the radio. He made the fullest use of the radio. He shook hands with thousands of people; he patted the heads of innumerable babies. He persuaded the rich that he was not their enemy, and the poor that he was their friend. Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Frenchman, Chinese farmer, manufacturer, working man, internationalist, and America firster came to bow before the great master, and Roosevelt was ready for the third movement of his masterpiece.

### Diplomatic Ectoplasm

The outbreak of another war in Europe which to most people was the tragedy of tragedies in the present tragic era was a great boom to Roosevelt, and the third movement of his symphony came forth noisy and exciting, almost bombastic. The United States was not at war, and Roosevelt was promising his people to keep them out of war, but in reality the nation was turned into an arsenal of democracy. The country was geared to it. He was to win the war as well as the peace. He was running to ensure full employment and abundant life for every American after the war. "I am doing all this," he says, "because quite honestly, I cannot see anyone better qualified to do it." It was soon after this statement that a "tea for two" meeting took place on the high seas. Roosevelt and Churchill gave birth to the Atlantic Charter, that diplomatic ectoplasm. Its birth was hailed as the greatest event in recent years, and the heart of men was cheered. Perhaps this is the highest point of the symphony. The critics who had thought his music lacked the right heart-warming quality and appealing melodies had to revise their opinion. He was a master artist, and in his work the Americans and twenty-six of the United Nations saw the immortal music of their dream.

"A tea for two" meeting received another member, and became "a tea for three." An old American saying, "Two is company; three is a crowd," proved to be true in this case. The new member was not easy to please. Though actually there was not any hair-pulling, the audience at times heard china cups rattling and guessed that there were tempests in tea-cups. The third movement which started out so brilliantly ended rather sadly.

(To Be Concluded)

## POLYGLOTS OF THE EAST

### Chinese Proficient in Learning Languages

**By J. K.**

Years ago when the writer traveled in Turkey, Greece and the Arab countries he felt certain that there were the genuine hunting grounds of the genuine polyglots. When later he came to China, however, he was forced to change his view, for not only must he admit that the Chinese learn languages still easier than the peoples of the Levant but even the uneducated among them are able to express in a foreign idiom quite complicated ideas in spite of a sometimes very limited vocabulary.

The Chinese ability to learn languages is amazing indeed. A British missionary once pointed out that a young boy who lived in his house somewhere in the interior acquired a very fair knowledge of English without the help of any teacher and without being able to read a single word in any other foreign language. Working as the house-coolie's coolie the boy had for several months listened to the conversation between the missionary and his wife but had himself been addressed by them only in Chinese. Suddenly he spoke an English which, though not Shakespearean, was not by any means "pidgin."

Similar experiences are related by the Germans who prior to World War I lived in the then German-controlled territory of Tsingtao. Chinese children as well as grown-ups picked up German easily and by themselves developed a kind of language which the Germans, for want of a better term, called pidgin-German. There exists, furthermore, a pidgin-French, while the Portuguese say that the language many Chinese are using for business matters in Macao may rightly be called pidgin-Portuguese.

### Turkish Also Good

But as mentioned above the Chinese are not the only "born polyglots." In Turkey, for instance, thousands of Armenians are able to express their thoughts in Armenian, Turkish, French, Greek and sometimes also in Russian, while a Greek grocer in Egypt may master Greek, Arab, French, English and perhaps also Turkish. There cannot be any doubt that like the Chinese those Armenians and Greeks do acquire foreign and strange languages much easier than the average Westerner, and psychologists, therefore, have often tried to explain this phenomenon.

As to the Chinese it has been said that a people accustomed to employ thousands of characters is bound to learn strange idioms much easier than any other people. By learning those thousands of characters, it has been explained, their brains are trained to such an extent that to acquire any word expressed by the 26 letters of the Western alphabet must be child's play to them.

This sounds quite plausible, but what about the Armenians or the Greeks whose languages are based on Western alphabets. If the Chinese were the only ones to absorb languages like a sponge absorbs water, that theory would be correct, but with some other peoples showing almost equal abilities the explanation must be looked for in another direction. Perhaps those observers are right who declare that most Oriental peoples are particularly talented linguists, especially those whose ancestors were already highly cultured at a time when Northern Europe was still an almost uncivilized land.

### Study Japanese Rapidly

Teachers of the Japanese language will certainly certify that since the introduction of Japanese lessons most Chinese school children have shown that they can learn this language at least as swiftly as any European language. It is a well-known fact that Chinese living in the South Seas regions acquire the various Malaian dialects much swifter and much easier than any other stranger. Thus whether a language be Occidental or Oriental the Chinese "sponge" will absorb it without great difficulty.

When you try to find out which language, apart from Japanese, most Chinese youngsters prefer to learn thoroughly you will see that English occupies the first place. English grammar is relatively easy, at least, it is far less complicated than German and French grammars. English is used as a business language even in countries where it is not generally spoken so that a Chinese merchant may correspond in English with a manufacturer in Sweden or Switzerland. These are quite practical advantages that have no relation whatsoever with political opinions. As an Indian put it: "If Mr. Gandhi wants to express his ideas to Mr. De Valera, and Mr. De Valera his anti-British feelings to Mr. Gandhi, they are bound to talk in English."

### Must Be Practical

There are relatively few Chinese students learning languages for mere etymological purposes. For them a language must be of practical value and they would rather eschew from studying than to waste time by pondering over an idiom that could not be used for business or administrative purposes. But there are many who learn a certain language with a view to studying a certain science in a certain country. Thus prior to the current war thousands of Chinese learned French in order to study international law or mathematics in France, Belgium or Switzerland, while others went to German schools especially with a view to studying medicine and chemistry in German universities. Whoever had the chance to teach one of those languages to Chinese youngsters will doubtless admit that they not only picked up the language easily but also were able to read difficult scientific texts without a tutor's help much quicker than average foreigners.

There is the story of a Chinese student who, in order to study in Switzerland, had learned German before leaving Peking. He went to Zurich and began his studies, then for a holiday traveled Geneva which town appealed much more to him than Zurich. Promptly he approached the university authorities of Geneva asking permission to continue his studies there. The fact that university courses in Geneva are held in French did not disturb him at all; at the end of the summer holidays he spoke French quite fluently and had no difficulty in following the lectures.

### Little Interest in Spanish

Apart from Oriental languages most Chinese appear to focus their linguistic interests on English, German and French. There has always been little interest for Spanish and Portuguese in spite of the many thousands of Chinese who tried to emigrate to South America and in spite of the earlier Portuguese influence in East Asia. Only few students went to Italy and the number of Italian-speaking Chinese has always been very limited. On the other hand, tens of thousands of Chinese have mastered the Dutch language as well as any educated Dutchman. Of course, those are the Chinese born and brought up in the East Indies during the time of the Dutch domination of the archipelago. When Chinese students from Djawa or Sumatra went to Dutch universities many of them learned German, too—the two idioms being close relatives—and then went to Germany to continue their studies. With a view to reading special English literature they also picked up English so that after their return they were able to talk and write in at least three Western languages apart from Chinese, Malaian and often also Japanese.

Speaking of the linguistic abilities of the Chinese in the East Indies, a Dutch surgeon shortly before the outbreak of the current war expressed the view that never before had he met such talented polyglots: "It is impossible for two foreigners to talk in a language the educated Djawa Chinese would not understand; its useless to keep something secret by talking English or French or German; even Spanish he may have picked up a little during a short trip to Manila. Those Chinese from the East Indies, I assure you, are the most able linguists one can imagine. It's startling indeed how rapidly they pick up enough of a foreign language to follow a conversation."

### He Should Know

"Have you been to any other doctor before you came to me?" asked the grouchy doctor.

"No, sir," replied the meek patient. "I went to a druggist."

"You went to a druggist?" exclaimed the doctor. "That shows how much sense some people have. You went to a druggist. And what idiotic advice did the druggist give you?"

"He told me to come and see you," replied the patient.

### Twins

"My brother and I were twins. We looked so much alike that no one could tell us apart. One day in school, my brother threw spitballs, and I was punished. My brother was arrested for speeding and I spent three days in jail and paid a fine for it. I had a girl and my brother ran off with her. But last week, I got even with him. . . . I died and they buried him."

### Preferable

Anyhow, muddling through is better than meddling through.

## CHUNGKING'S WAR PRODUCTION

### Strong and Weak Points Are Studied

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

### I

How is the recent situation in Chungking in regard to war production? It is apparently none too bright. A close observation of the conditions that have brought about the prevailing situation would reveal both strong and weak points, constructive and otherwise. Of the outstanding strong points the creation of War Production Board and Wartime Transportation Board, the large-scale innovation of the Chungking army, and the formulation of a constitution at a national assembly may be cited. These undertakings were backed by American assistance, started last autumn and running into this spring. They went for toward the stirring up the morale of the Chungking populace. On the other hand, the derogatory features are the re-rupture of Chungking-Yenan negotiations for reconciliation, the aggravation of inflation, the endless rise of commodity prices, and the spread of famine in eastern Hunan and northern Szechwan Provinces. These tend to undermine the prestige of the Chungking regime, playing havoc with its price and food policies, and are so degrading as to become the source of a pessimistic outlook.

As to the causes of these conditions there are many, but the underlying one is the hand of the United States that has been working persistently from behind. They are, however, indicative of a close relationship between the two governments. In fact both are moving in the same direction. The movement points to but one conclusion: eventual, complete American control of Chungking. Now with this view in mind, let us briefly treat these conditions categorically. We want to show how things are moving in the Chungking area.

Let us first look into the Chungking War Production Board which is the brainchild of Donald Nelson, former head of the American War Production Board. As everybody knows, Nelson went to Chungking in June, 1944, as President Roosevelt's special envoy. As a result of his extended investigations into the economic conditions in the interior regions, the War Production Board came into being on November 4, 1944, after he had submitted his findings to Chiang Kai-shek for approval. Upon its creation the way Nelson bragged about its functions which he let loose at a Chungking foreign press conference was significant. He said: "Our objective is to give Japan a good wallop on the chin at the earliest possible date." In other words, he wanted to push the reconstruction of Chungking's wartime industry, so as to strengthen its fighting front against Japan.

### Brought Over U.S. Experts

In connection with Nelson's innovation, it may be of interest to go into how he tried to strengthen his creation by bringing over many American technical experts to Chungking. The first batch which came over with him in November, 1944, when he re-visited Chungking, was comprised of thirteen technicians including five steel experts and one alcohol expert whom he had picked up in the United States. While in Chungking he appointed them as advisers to the Board. After thus placing them in key positions, Nelson returned to the United States. In the meantime, these advisers were instructed, while residing in Chungking to study the economic conditions in that part of the country, the idea being to further the United States' economic and military policy on China. Yet noteworthy is the fact that a majority of them hurried back to the United States in February after they had completed the term of their contracts. Then another group of about 30 technicians was formed. They were headed by A. D. Kearny, and are now arriving in Chungking in twos and threes.

The line-up of these new arrivals reveals that the majority of them are likewise composed of steel experts; but it is noteworthy that they are more variegated in make-up than before. There is one expert on alcohol, and authorities on such as the petroleum, cotton, chemicals, brass and automobile industries. While these men are ostensibly to devote themselves to the cause of Chungking's industrial reconstruction, the fact that their term of appointment is limited to three months and that they are coming over in the capacity of advisers to the Chungking War Production Board, makes it quite probable that their traveling and living expenses are being borne by the Chungking regime itself. As these men are to be replaced by others after the expiration of their contracts, we see here another example of American chicanery. It is a revelation of America's inordinate ambitions to exploit China after the war. By dispatching many experts to pave the way, she aims mainly for the present to make a thorough study of China's economic resources.

(To Be Concluded)